





## Intimations.

DAKIN'S  
PURE VOLATILE  
EUCALYPTUS OIL,  
DISTILLED FROM  
THE LEAVES OF SELECTED  
SPECIES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL has long taken a foremost place as a "household remedy" in Australia. When applied externally it has a powerful stimulating and soothing action, but does not blister the most sensitive skin, and no application known will so quickly subdue the pain of muscular rheumatism.

Taken internally in small doses, it acts as a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic, whilst its secondary action induces sleep.

The penetrating agreeable vapor of the Oil is sedative, and when inhaled relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

It is also a most powerful antiseptic and germicide, being three times as effective as Carbolic Acid in preventing development of Bacteria, its uses in this direction being very numerous.

The active properties of the Oil depend upon a Terpene called Eucalyptol, and we guarantee this Oil, prepared especially for us, to contain the largest obtainable percentage of Eucalyptol and twice that of the ordinary Eucalyptus Oil of commerce.

It can be used with great benefit in all Throat and Lung Affections, and its sedative stimulating properties make it an invaluable application in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., whilst its powerful antiseptic and germicide action is well exhibited as dressing in Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ringworm, &c.

Dakin's specially refined Oil is sold in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bottles at 5s. and 10s. 6d. Full Directions for use enclosed with each bottle.

## CAUTION.

Inferior samples of Eucalyptus Oil distilled from any kind of Eucalyptus leaf have little or no medicinal action and should be carefully avoided.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

## VEGETABLE

AND

## FLOWER

## SEEDS,

SEASON 1891-92.

PER S.S. "SHANGHAI."

WE have received our second supplies of the same. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state the numbers of the kinds required.

N.B.—All Seeds are tested on arrival before being sent out.

## DISCOUNTS.

Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10, allowed 25 % discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5 % discount.

Narcissus Bulbs (The Chinese Spring Flower).

A supply just received from the North.

Early application is requested.

## CLAYS FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 100 each ..... \$1.50.

" Bags " 250 ..... 400.

Directions for use are given on the label.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891.

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1891.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Within the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for the opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day before the day of publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and in consequence a best medium for Advertisements. Terms on demand on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 3.30 a.m. Subscribers in the central district who do not receive their copies before 6.30 will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully requested that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1891.

## THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

One of the greatest boons this generally washed-out community has enjoyed during the long and trying summer which is now on the wane, has been a temporary residence at the Mount Austin Hotel. Whatever this institution may eventually turn out to its owners as a financial investment, it has certainly proved a most valuable haven of rest to the hard-worked and weary, and an admirable and convenient sanitarium to the sick and afflicted. Without question or doubt, the Mount Austin Hotel is by far the finest structure of the kind in the Far East; in fact, it has no rival. Picturesquely situated directly under Victoria Peak, and commanding an unequalled view of the magnificent scenery for which Hongkong and its surroundings are so justly celebrated, the Hotel has been built on the latest and most approved plans, with every possible modern improvement for the comfort of visitors. The splendid dining room has no equal in this part of the world; the billiard-room, reading and sitting rooms are models of comfort and convenience, and the spacious and tastefully furnished bed-rooms, each one with its separate bath room attached, are a revelation to those who have been accustomed to make their lives miserable in the class of hotel so common throughout Asia. The Mount Austin is cool both by day and night, and as the ubiquitous mosquito is a very rare bird indeed, the objectionable mosquito net is by no means a necessity.

The management of the Hotel is almost in every respect satisfactory. Mr. Isherwood, the manager, is most obliging and most attentive to visitors, while the matron, Mrs. Isherwood, and Miss Bally, a trained nurse from a leading London Hospital, have simply proved themselves invaluable. The Chinese servants are perhaps a trifle slow in their movements, but that is a defect which time will quickly remedy—and they are at all events civil, which is by no means an unimportant item. As usual with a new hotel, there have been occasional murmurings as to a defective cuisine, but speaking from personal experience, we must say that we never could discover any just grounds for such complaints. The table has been a most liberal one, the viands judiciously selected, well cooked, and served in good style. There are some people who would grumble if they were entertained at a banquet by the gods of ancient mythological tradition, and treated to the divine nectar of which we have all heard so much and seen so little; and that is the class who find fault with the menus at Mount Austin.

It must have been gratifying to Mr. Jao, D. Humphreys and his brother promoters of this most useful public enterprise to find the Hotel so extensively patronised throughout the summer; we believe that there has but rarely been a vacant room, and the number of casual visitors from the city has been far larger than was anticipated. The tennis-courts and splendid promenade have no doubt proved special attractions, and it may with safety be predicted, that if public support is continued on the same scale during the winter months, and no good reasons are apparent why such should not be the case, the shareholders of the Mount Austin Hotel, Ltd. will yet reap a rich harvest. The tramway service places the Hotel within about fifteen minutes of Queen's Road, and both residents and travellers should be only too glad, after the day's toil, to find peace and comfort away from the incessant din and turmoil of the city.

## TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, October 1st.

The net increase in the British revenue for the past six months amounts to half a million sterling.

## GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger committed suicide yesterday at the tomb of Madame Bonaparte at Brussels.

## THE RIOTS AT WUHU.

In obedience to the demands of the great Powers, the Governor of Wuhu has been dismissed.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left London on the 4th inst. for this port.

TRAFFIC—Johnny, give the name of the largest known diamond?—Johnny—The ace.

HARMSTON'S Circus, which has been doing good business at Dell and Penang, was expected to return to Singapore this week.

Fred—Yes, I like him well enough, Minnie, but how did you ever happen to marry a man a head shorter than you are?

Minnie—I had to choose, Fred, between a little man with a big salary, and a big man with a little salary.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Arcona* left Nagasaki for this port yesterday at 5 p.m.

ADELINA Patti was born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of February 19, 1845, in Puencastral street, Madrid, Spain.

Tomlin—Pat! what does Q.C. mean? A "queer creature?"

Thomas, Sr.—It does too often, my son!

LADY Macdonald, relict of Canada's famous Prime Minister, has taken to literature as a solace to her woe.

In Chile, says the *Baltimore American*, men buy their wives, and in this country the wife often discovers that she has been sold.

At the Central Station, and apparently without assigning any reason, a coolie shuffled off this morning at 11 o'clock. An inquest will be held.

Rev. Bibbles—Which of the many causes produces the chief increase of the population of Hongkong?

Old Bibbles—The English mail, of course!

Browne—(Sarcastically) Your honour has the sparkle of wit, dear boy!

Old Sport—Your "Browne" is like very old wine; your honours feel the cobwebs.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 1st instant says:—

The steamer *Nam Klang*, the second of the three vessels belonging to the late Mr. Chuah

Er Peng, was yesterday seized by the mortgagees to whom she is under mortgage for the sum of \$25,000.

In Brittany, the farmers have discovered that cows which drink hot water give a third more milk than those who drink cold. They are now using hot water, possibly reserving the cold to temper the strength of the milk when it is obtained.

We observe that Daniel Bandmann's leading lady and dear friend, when in Hongkong, Louise Beudet, is supporting L'Allemant as *Taffan* in "Indigo" at Aronson's Casino, New York.

Ye "little donkey" doesn't seem to have become a distinguished *tragedienne* after all.

We would remind our readers that Willard's Opera Company will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night in Takabow's popular comic opera "Ermeline." A plan of the Theatre is now open at Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., where seats may be booked.

Walk—Bates is an ass. He doesn't know anything.

Talk—Oh, yes, he does. In one field he is quite accomplished.

W—What's that?

T—He knows enough to say yes, whenever he is asked to take a drink!

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Cricket match, to-morrow, commencing at 4 p.m.:—

March "H.M.S. Camperdown".....Clode

Valse "Special Reports".....Chibba

Solo "The Kiss".....Mullins

Selection "Hungarian Dance".....Braham

Gigue "Vivacity".....Cargill

We are informed that Colonel A. T. Storer, commanding the Royal Engineers in this colony, has taken upon himself to issue an order that the *Hongkong Telegraph* be stopped in the messes of that Corps. We are further informed that at a meeting held last night, a resolution was passed by 35 votes to 3 that a petition be presented to the gallant Colonel asking him to rescind his arbitrary order. Is Colonel Storer, R.E., a German—or what?

As Peter sat at heaven's gate, A maiden sought permission, And begged of him, if not too late, To give her free admission.

"What claims have you to enter here?" He cried with earnest mien;

"Please, sir," said she, "twist hope and fear, I'm only just sixteen."

"Enough," the hoary guardian said, And the gate wide open threw;

"That is the age when every maid Is girl and angel, too."

SAYS the *Penang Gazette* of October 1st:—"The steamer *Nam Chow* arrived from China on Tuesday afternoon bringing the passengers of the same Company's steamer *Nam Yong*, who were placed in quarantine at Singapore. Immediately on her arrival, a death occurred on board of cholera, and she was at once ordered to proceed to the quarantine station at Pulau Jerak. The vessel came in without flying the quarantine flag, and it is stated that there will be an enquiry into the matter."

THE NEW GIRL.

To lighten the loads of the weary— To gladden the hearts of the dreary— There has come a new girl to town. Her smile is pretty and bland.

Her gentle style is greatly grand. A creation of Worth's is her gown.

Her gaze is that of the gentle gazelle, Her eyes float in seas of sparkling merriment, Her lips for Cupid, a feast.

In short she's the loveliest belle That ever had occasion to sell In this god-forgotten East!

LITTLE Lena Salinger, who will be remembered as a precocious (if not talented) member of the Salinger Opera Company that paid Hongkong a visit a few years since, is now playing in "Cagliostro" at the Tivoli in San Francisco, and is doing a great success. Lena has been on the boards since her early childhood, in fact we remember her many years ago appearing her lines in the one time famous Pollard Lilliputian Troupe. With this company the fair young songstress toured to India in '83 and ever since those days has played with moderate success throughout the Australasian theatres. Careful training, however, has corrected the very apparent vocal defects which jarred on the Hongkong audiences, and now Lena is in a fair way to climb the ladder which reaches to—limited fame. Her sister Tillie, who has taken the place of Miss Gracie Fialand and is *prima donna* of the Tivoli, is said to be a prime favorite in Frisco. Blood will tell.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Monday next, at 3 p.m., the business will be:—

Financial Minutes.

Report of Law Committee on the Bill entitled "The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891."

Questions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Sanitary Board Bye-Laws for regulating Cemeteries.

First reading of a Bill entitled "The Prepared Optum Ordinance, 1891."

First reading of a Bill entitled "The Raw Optum Amendment Ordinance, 1891."

First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Incorporation of the Seneca Missionary in Hongkong of the London Missionary Society."

Committee on the Bill entitled "The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1891."

THROATY tenor—I ah-cannot-ah-sing the old songs—"Loud whisper from the back of the theatre—"You never could!"

We have to thank the Imperial Maritime Customs for a copy of their Medical Reports for the half-year ended 31st March, 1889.

Jockey Club Steward—I can't abide that creature, Mr. Raynes.

Mrs. Peake—I suppose he knows something about horses!

Out of 1,145 strikes in England last year, in which 344,840 people took part, 476 were successful, 207 were failures, and 94 were undecided. The average duration of strikes was 18 days.

Maudie—Why couldn't Cho'llie come to the theatre with us to-night?

Victoria—You see, dear, he's dramatic editor of the *Snail* and he has to write his criticism and have it in before nine o'clock!

Those members of the Victoria Recreation Club who belong to the gymnastic class, which is under the able instruction of Staff Sergt. Tennant, will commence their winter training on the 15th inst. An assault-at-arms will be arranged later on in the season, which it is to be hoped will be as successful as the last.

SENIOR partner—Look here, Mr. Sheepy—on the first of January you came to me and said you were thinking seriously of getting married; and on the strength of that I gave you a rise in your salary. What's the matter? Aren't you going to get married?

Sheepy—No, sir; I thought so seriously of it that I concluded I wouldn't.

Two Sikh constables had a squabble over some trifling matter this morning which led to rather serious results. One man is alleged to have struck the other with a currie-powder and to have knocked him insensible. The injured man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he is now undergoing medical treatment. The other is under arrest.

Miss Swatow (first visit to Hongkong)—Mr. Clerk, isn't my room too far off to hear the dinner-bell ring?

Clerk—It makes no difference, Madam. We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 4 and dinner from 5 to 10!

Miss Swatow—Dear me! how can I find time to do my shopping?

When Irving studied Shylock, he had recourse to a Jewish friend, who told him that the Kears, Phelps, Brooke, and all the other actors, did the curse wrongly, because a Jew will never kneel to curse, but always stand, with his hand on his brow. At night, a Hebrew attorney, in the stalls, after being struck dumb, gasped out—"Well, I didn't know Irving was one of us!"

The salary of the President of the United States is paid to him in monthly instalments of \$4,666.67. The warrant is brought to the White House by a special messenger of the Treasury Department, and after the President has indorsed it he would an ordinary draft, his private secretary deposits it at the Columbia Bank. When the President is out of town the draft is mailed to him. The same method is pursued in paying the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The other night I met in the street, A smart little lad in livery; He told me his uniform, spruce and neat, Was the badge of the *Telegraph* delivery.

I asked if they'd put him on H. J. Scott's track, Or to "boycott" the late Lord O.C. But he said "I'm just out on the regular tack, Delivering the papers, dye sea!"

SAYS the *Strait Times* of the 2nd inst.—

"News has been received from Zanzibar announcing the death, on the 17th September, from fever, of Mr. McKie, the manager of the New Oriental Bank's branch there. Mr. McKie was formerly acting-manager of that bank's branch in Singapore, and he only left a few months ago to take up the management at Zanzibar. It may be noted that the New Oriental Banking Corporation has lost no less than four Europeans at Zanzibar within the space of a few months."

In London Law Courts, recently, certain directors declared certain signatures to be forgeries, while an expert asserted their genuineness. "But," suggested Lord Coleridge, "suppose the directors swear they did not sign them, would that alter your opinion?" "Not the slightest," was the reply. The Lord Chief next tried, "Suppose they were men of high character?" "Then I am sorry for them," was the unabashed rejoinder. "I suppose," suggested the Judge, "the decision of a judge and jury would not alter your opinion?" "Not in the slightest," rapped out the witness.

BESIDES his Pecksniffian pety and spurious respectability on morning contemporary is also distinguished for other and various qualities, chief amongst which is journalistic energy and an enterprise that sometimes borders on the daring. But some "wag" has got at Granny badly this morning, and it is only our respect for that old lady that prompts us to point the fact out lest she be "gotten" at again. It was only the 20th July, that we published a three verse attack on "fake advertisements"—the thing itself then being as old as the Psalms of David, and now under the appropriate heading of "Deceived" some impious youth has signed himself "D—A" (ominous symbols) palms it off on the poor unsuspecting old lady as an original "pome!" Too bad.

POPE Leo is now in his eight-first year. His eyes are still remarkably black and brilliant, but aside from this he has every appearance of an infirm old man. His features are thin and sharp, his complexion very pale, and his hand trembles to such an extent that he is no longer able to write unaided. In signing documents he is obliged to hold the right wrist with his left hand, and even then the result is not satisfactory. This convulsive trembling is attributed to a fever from which he suffered several years ago, and from which he has never fully recovered. The Pope has seldom been seen to laugh during all of his long life. He lives plainly, eats alone, according to the established custom of Popes, while he is in Rome, and is troubled with excessive nervousness, which often prevents sleep.

The Ocean Company's *Bellerophon*, from all accounts must be a tough nut. Small-boat aboard, so runs the history Of this very latest "Quarantine mystery."

It seems that Mac of B. and Swire's Of the Colonial Secretary mildly inquire—"What can we do, dear boy, just now?" To run out "freight" to Amoy and Swatow?"

The oracle worked, as was plainly seen When the Douglas Co's steamer *Fokien*, With the "yellow jack" flying at the fore, Took the motley crowd from our tainted shore.

How the oracle was worked our Office Goad doesn't know, and before dealing further with what looks on the face of it one of the biggest shipping "jobs" ever carried out in this colony, we prefer waiting for reliable information as to what took place in landing these infected pilgrims at Swatow and Amoy.

Masher—I thought you said that all you wanted was £3 per week?

Ballet dancers—Yes, dear, for my dancing only!

THE Bishop of Pesh predicts that there will be a general European war within three years, and that before fifty years are over not a single crowned head will remain in Europe. The *San Francisco Chronicle* says the Bishop is perfectly safe in the first prophecy, but events will have to move faster than they have done in the last half century to dethrone the Czar and make Russia a republic.

Little Johnny—Father sent me round to pay your bill, Doctor.

Dr. Payne—"All right, Johnny, tell your father he's a trump."

(At Home, an hour later.) Father—"Well, Johnny! did you pay the doctor?"



to Egypt and Yemen. The recent revolt in Yemen is believed by the Sultan to have been fomented by England. Owing to a slight received some time ago, the British Ambassador declined to visit the Sultan unless officially invited. It is reported that Kiamil Pasha is under police surveillance.

The official communication notifying the powers of the recent changes in the composition of the Turkish Ministry says these changes do not imply a modification of the general European policy of the Porte, adding that the latter continues to be guided by principles of reform at home and peace abroad.

**COPENHAGEN, September 10th.**  
It is reported that notwithstanding the strict watch kept upon the movements of the Chilean vessel, the *Presidente Pinto*, which recently appeared off this port, she eluded the vigilance of the authorities and successfully shipped her guns, thus accomplishing the object of her visit.

**MARSEILLES, September 10th.**  
A serious panic occurred yesterday evening at a circus performance in this city. As the audience was dispersing a staircase leading from the upper tiers of seats collapsed and threw over a hundred people into a heap below. Twenty-three persons suffered broken limbs and other injuries of a serious nature.

**OTTAWA, September 10th.**  
In the Commons yesterday Sir John Thompson read letters exchanged between Sir Hector Langevin and Premier Abbott. In this correspondence Sir Hector asks that his resignation be considered final, and Premier Abbott, in reply, says he will lay his resignation before the Governor-General.

**ST. PETERSBURG, September 10th.**  
The Russian Government has accepted the invitation of the United States to send a representative to a conference to be held shortly, where the formation of an international bureau for the exchange of intelligence as to mercantile failures will be discussed.

**BRUSSELS, September 10th.**  
The Government prize of 5,000 francs, awarded every year to the best dramatic work published during that interval, was awarded to-day to the Princess Melaine.

**VIENNA, September 10th.**  
The swelling of a mountain stream running near Passau caused considerable loss of life and property. Many factories were destroyed and several persons drowned.

**LEMBURG, September 10th.**  
The walls of an iron foundry here collapsed to-day. Two children were killed and two others are dying from the effects of the injuries received.

**THE HAGUE, September 10th.**  
The Agricultural Congress has adopted a resolution in favor of international co-operation to suppress the adulteration of food.

**LONDON, September 10th.**  
A dispatch to the *Standard* from Batoum says: "Eleven shipments of war stores traversed the Dardanelles this year. All the volunteer cruisers have taken heavy guns for fortifying Vladivostok. Several foreign vessels have been chartered to carry stores and munitions. The fact of Turkey's yielding to Russia, shows that the treaty of Paris is a dead letter, so far as Russia is concerned, as a strong Black Sea fleet is being rapidly collected. The diplomatic triumph of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople shows plainly how Russia is paving the way to achieve her long-cherished ambition—the possession of Constantinople."

A dispatch to the *News* from Odessa says: "The extraordinary fluctuations in rubles in the past ten days have almost brought commerce to a standstill. Business contracts are impossible. There is but little doubt that Berlin bankers are exercising a sinister influence on Russian exchange, and it is felt that autumn will bring a serious crisis."

Alexander & Son, corn brokers, have failed. They attribute their failure to losses incurred since last May in speculations in grain.

**PARIS, September 10th.**  
The military manoeuvres yesterday were witnessed by De Freycinet, Minister of War, and the military attaches of all the foreign legations. The banquet given to-day by De Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of War, to the French generals who are taking part in the army manoeuvres, and to the military attaches who are watching them, was a most brilliant affair. It was apparently selected as an occasion for the French Government to show to the peace powers of Europe, De Freycinet, during the course of his speech, made special reference to the pacific tendencies of France. The leading idea of the manoeuvres, he said, was to throw light on, and give exercise in the duties of the Commander-in-Chief.

"Nobody," De Freycinet said, "now doubts we are strong, or that we shall prove to be wise. We know how to maintain that calmness which dignity in the days of misfortune, which calmness has paved the way to recuperation." [loud applause.] The Russian General Fredericks, dean of the foreign military attaches, proposed the toast to De Freycinet and General Saurier, to the splendid French troops and their valiant countrymen who had received the foreign visitors with such cordiality and courtesy. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

An official telegram from the Congo confirms the report of the murder of Biscarrat, the leader of Crampel's main section. The fate of Crampel himself is doubtful.

In the police search for evidence in connection with the investigation of the affairs of the Panama Canal Company the offices and residences of Bunnayville and Ellet and others of the principal contractors were searched. Many papers were seized, sealed and handed over to the public prosecutors.

**BERLIN, September 10th.**  
The captain and engineer of the Chilean cruiser *Presidente Pinto* have arrived at Kiel, en route to Paris, to surrender the vessel to the Junta's agents.

The Catholic Congress has adopted an address to the Pope, which eulogizes his labors encyclical and declares strongly for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The *Tagblatt* says that an increase of the German army estimates for the coming year is a certainty.

**VIRGINIA, September 10th.**  
Rumors have reached this city, that conflicts have recently occurred on the Afghan frontier between Russian and Afghan troops.

Russian funds have risen on receipt of a statement from Paris that the New Russian loan was concluded at 84, and will be issued in the course of a month.

The Russian army maneuvers have commenced in the Vistula valley under General Miklovich.

**HALIFAX, September 10th.**  
A telegram from Sydney to-day states that the bodies of four men and one woman were washed ashore at Sealfield from the wreck of the bark *Centerville* of St. Johns. The vessel was bound to St. John's from Halifax.

The international agricultural congress to-day pronounced in favor of the payment of a state indemnity to owners of animals condemned to death for tuberculosis or pleuro-pneumonia.

**OTTAWA (Ont.), September 10th.**  
The Railway Committee of the Senate has prepared a report on the *Act respecting the*

Bate Des Chateaux Railway Company, regarding the charge that out of certain moneys, amounting to \$280,000, authorized by the Government of the Province of Quebec to be paid to the company on account of subsidies granted by the Legislature, a sum amounting to \$175,000 was retained and improperly applied to purposes other than the construction and completion of the said railway.

The committee finds that the charge is proven, and among those who profited by the misappropriation were Hon. M. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec; Hon. C. A. Pelletier, Hon. Charles Langlois, Hon. Francois Langlois, J. I. Tard and Ernest Pacaud.

**MONTREAL, September 10th.**  
On the arrival of the steamship *Freemont* yesterday the mutilated body of a woman was found in the hold. There is no doubt the woman was murdered. The authorities have taken the case in hand and have notified the English police. It is said she came on board at Newcastle with a man.

**HAMBURG, September 10th.**  
The congress on international law to-day discussed the mare clausum and extradition questions. The delegates were entertained by the Hamburg Senate.

**GLASGOW, September 10th.**  
An express train to-day dashed into the midst of a gang of trackmen at work on a line near this city. Five of the laborers were killed.

**COPENHAGEN, September 10th.**  
The Chilean man-of-war *El Presidente Pinto* arrived here yesterday. The forts did not reply to her salute. She left to-day, escorted by the Danish cruiser *Haida*.

A commission has been appointed to investigate the charge against Kiamil Pasha of plotting to dethrone the Sultan.

**MUNICH, September 10th.**  
Emperor William and Prince Regent Luitpold were in the field early this morning to witness the sham fight. *En route* to the field they received an ovation from the peasantry. The western army, under Prince Luitpold's son, Arnolt, was victorious.

**LONDON, September 10th.**  
The Prince of Wales is about to visit Sir Frederick Johnston at Dumfries and Lord Lansdale at Lowther Castle. Both the latter are noted sportsmen, fond of shooting by day, and baccarat by night. In view of this fact, the watchful suspicions of the religious classes are keenly fixed on the Prince.

The Queen's health is weak and her physicians regulate her diet more strictly than ever. Visitors find a notable increase in the Queen's aspect of age.

Lord Edmond Stewart Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntley and heir to the marquessate, was to-day declared a bankrupt. He has unsecured debts to the amount of \$81,000, and his assets are placed at about \$3,000.

The rumor that the Dardanelles question has subsided is untrue. Lord Salisbury is actively taking diplomatic steps. The Portes' Ambassador here was summoned to Constantinople yesterday to give an account of the position. Ex-Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha continues a prisoner in his own house. The British Minister at Constantinople, Sir William White, and the German Ambassador, Herr von Radowicz, have made representations to the Sultan with a view to the protection of Kiamil Pasha. The Sultan, who gave an audience to-day to Herr von Radowicz, denied that his designs were inimical to any European power, and stated, referring to Kiamil, that there was no serious charge against him. A dispatch to-day from Constantinople says that Kiamil will probably be appointed Governor of Smyrna.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, September 10th.**  
The Portes has neither absolutely apologized to the Russian Ambassador, Nollhoff, nor paid an indemnity for the detention of the Russian vessel *Mowwa*. The Portes has merely given assurance against the recurrence of such incidents.

**ATHENS, September 10th.**  
A collision has taken place off Cape Colona, the most southern point of Attica, Greece, between the Italian steamship *Taurina* of the Italian Messageries Company and the Greek steamship *Thessalia*. The *Taurina* sank soon after the accident, drowning her captain, several of her crew and many cabin passengers. The second officer of the *Taurina* and a number of passengers standing on the bridge at the time the collision occurred were saved by the boats of the *Thessalia*.

The damage done to the *Taurina* by the collision was so great that she sank a few minutes after being struck by the Greek steamship. Most of the *Thessalia's* passengers were in their berths at the time the vessels collided, and the latest estimate is that 100 persons were drowned. The *Taurina* was badly damaged forward, but by keeping the pumps going succeeded in reaching Phaleron.

**BOZAR, September 10th.**  
In an interview with the correspondent of the *Times*, Captain Pimas of the steamer *Thessalia* said: "The *Taurina's* captain must have mistaken his course. I did everything possible, but could not avoid running into the *Taurina*."

The crew of the *Thessalia* gave a statement to the effect that the pumps were not started until three hours after the collision, but they agree that the *Taurina's* people had no chance, as she sank immediately.

The General Navigation Company's report says that the *Thessalia* came on at full steam, and the ignorant Armenians were repeatedly shouting. A terrible scene of panic followed the collision. Many passengers were pitched in the hold through the open hatches by the shock. Some leaped aboard the *Thessalia*, which resumed her course five minutes afterward, heedless of the signals of distress.

**DUBLIN, September 10th.**  
A steam launch carrying non-union laborers from Dublin for Loughswilly sank in Lough Swilly to-day after colliding with the steamer *Altair*. Fifteen persons were drowned.

**HALIFAX (N.S.), September 10th.**  
A dispatch received from Yarmouth says the schooner *Georgian* of that place, while being towed to Halifax, capsized, and all on board, sixteen in number, were lost.

**LONDON, September 10th.**  
Gossip in London credits Colonel Tom Ochiltree with winning fabulous sums of money on Colonel North's horse, St. Simon, of the Rock, getting a place in the St. Leger race. As a matter of fact, Tom Ochiltree was just \$4000 ahead on all his winnings on this race, taking his gains and losses.

The sensation this week in British sporting circles has been Blundell Maple's purchase of Common for \$75,000, the highest price ever paid for a three-year-old. Colonel North says that if Americans get up a big purse race during the Chicago exhibition he will send his best horse to compete.

Colonel North's son is anxious to build a yacht to contest for the *America's* cup in 1902. He is largely influenced in this desire by Captain Watson, who, from his experience with the *Thetis*, thinks that Watson can design a yacht to bring the *America's* cup to this side. If matters are arranged Colonel North has partly promised to back him financially in this experiment.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says: Preparations are being made for a general mobilization of all the forces in April, 1902.

The Foreign Office here is kept in a state of commotion over projects assigned to Russia

involving the opening of the Dardanelles and the seizure of Constantinople. The intentions may exist only in the imagination of certain correspondents, but there is information in the Foreign Office sufficient to justify the belief that Russia is about to start on a new and important line of policy. The contingencies in question have not been sprung upon us unwares. They were foreseen when the German Emperor was here. Beyond a doubt they entered into the subjects discussed during his visit to the Queen at Windsor and to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House.

They were considered on all sides, and the tone of the German press at this moment shows the impression which was made. The most important journals point out that an attack by Russia upon Constantinople or a hostile move against England in Egypt would not affect England alone but would concern all Europe. England could not be left to deal with the difficulty single-handed. That is surely a very important notification to all whom it may concern. Russia is rapidly increasing her fleet and is trying to get her finances straight, and means to have a general mobilization of all her forces next year. It may be that all this means nothing, but that is not the view taken in Berlin or London. Preparations on one side justify preparations on the other. England and Germany will not be idle during the next few months. As for helping Russia permanently out of the Dardanelles, it cannot be done, and it ought not to be attempted. That is the growing feeling here. The *Times* thus comments on the Canadian corruption: This infamy must be checked, no matter at what cost, or Canadian public life will rot to the core.

**BERLIN, September 10th.**  
A Hamburg correspondent writes a sensational article entitled "The Cossack Strife on the Bosphorus." According to this article Russia meditates a surprise to Constantinople by the conjoint landing of 30,000 troops in European and Asiatic Turkey. The Bosphorus forts, it is said, are to be attacked from the rear, and the approach of hostile fleets is to be prevented by torpedoes, while it is calculated the Russian torpedo fleet could enter the Golden Horn at night and completely destroy the Turkish fleet, and that the whole could be accomplished in twenty-four hours. Complete plans for everything are said to be ready, and only the command from St. Petersburg is now needed.

The correspondent, who has been visiting the Russian southwestern frontier, in Bessarabia, as far as the Danube, says that troops are rapidly arriving, and in large numbers. This would be the case of departure for the Russian army advancing toward the Balkans and Constantinople. At Tutschkoff four regiments were quartered, where last year there were only two. At Vukovar-Killa five regiments had recently arrived, in addition to the men already there. At Kagul three regiments arrived about a month ago, and at Jalupuk reinforcements of 7,000 men have recently taken up their quarters. Troops are pouring in at the same rate into other villages. These places are of little consequence apart from the situation where an army of invasion would naturally concentrate.

In view of these facts the correspondent concludes that Russia intends at no distant day to make across the Danube for Constantinople, and that her preparations should show that this time she means to have a force sufficient to overcome all obstacles.

The Chilean ship *Presidente Pinto*, which has caused uneasiness to several of the powers by her attempts to procure arms, is lying at Hamburg with the crew. The police here are on the alert, but as the vessel belongs to a foreign power the police referred the request to the Senate. The men are riotous and refuse to perform their work.

Herr Rock, who fled for America after embezzling \$75,000 from the Prussian Mortgage Bank, has been traced to the steamer which left Hamburg last Saturday. He doubtless will be taken into custody upon the arrival of the steamer at New York.

The *Berliner Tagblatt* to-day publishes a cablegram from Zanzibar stating that Captain Zalewski commanded a fight with large body of natives last month, in which the Germans were victorious. The natives were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten Germans were killed, as were also many of their native allies.

Berlin is to have the benefit of an elevated railroad, built on the model of those in operation in New York, but Berliners will have an advantage in that the motive power employed here will be electricity.

## SIAMESE AFFAIRS.

The instructive *export* of maladministration in Siam published in this journal on the 8th ultimo was, as we then stated, forwarded to us by our Special Correspondent who, having delved to the bottom of many delicate political and social problems in the north of China, in the far away peninsula of Korea, and elsewhere, suddenly appeared on the scene in Siam as a rebuff moment, and daunted not by such a rebuff and against considerable odds pushed on with the work before him and has, undoubtedly, succeeded in grappling with the root of a great deal of evil (evil which is sapping the energies of the kingdom and is undermining the very foundations of King Chulalongkorn's dominions)—and exposing it through the medium of the public Press of Hongkong, London, and the United States of America in the interests of a State which has important commercial and vast political interests at stake in Siam, and whose Prime Minister recently stated, in a speech at the House of Lords, "England is interested in Siam." But what is to the advantage of England in Indo-China is equally beneficial to Siam, our interests in that quarter being more or less identical. And it should be borne in mind, too, by King and his Ministers, that however desirous we may be to maintain the independence of their country as a buffer state between the French possessions and our province of Burma, still, should Siam become a prey to civil war, it is a danger to ourselves, if it is not properly governed and if vicious, impotent, mercenary Ministers can defy their Sovereign's authority with impunity, it becomes those whose interests are jeopardized by reason of the instability of the Throne and vacillation of Ministers of a State situated on the confines of their possessions, to gravely consider the advisability, even in the necessity of a change of front—the adoption of what some are pleased, and perhaps rightly, to call an aggressive policy.

But however this may be, there can be no doubt but that our "Special's" report of an interview with Mr. E. B. Mitchell, late legal adviser to His Majesty's Government, has been the means of unravelling a mystery and placing the public in possession of reliable information on questions the issue of which cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the final direction of the storm clouds which are now appearing on the political horizon in both the Occident and the Orient. We do not, be it noted, allege that the battle of Armageddon will be fought out in the hills and empty valleys of the "peninsular states," but that a "little war" is possible, not to say probable, no one with an ounce of common sense will question, and as to the result, there we should say, be far less possibility of doubt—Siam would fall a prey to the Power best able to hold it, *vis à vis* of itself.

It might, and with some semblance of reason, have been contended that the now famous "Mitchell Interview" was unreliable owing to the fact that it was a report of the utterances of a discredited official, who had resigned his office. But in view of the fact that a paper published in the capital of Siam, to wit the *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of the 26th September, has published a leading article which endorses all that Mr. Mitchell said to our correspondent, and in addition thereto has reproduced "with approval our special correspondence in *extenso*, we submit that falsity is stamped upon the face of allegations made by those who seek to throw dust in the eyes of, and bolster up an administration which is as impotent as it is unable and corrupt.

Our English contemporary's remarks on the question at issue, which appear clearly thought-out, honest, and thoroughly dispassionate, run as follows:—

"The valuable and significant expression of opinion on Siamese affairs which the enterprising correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph* has been enabled to obtain from Mr. E. B. Mitchell, late legal adviser to the Siamese Government, must have fallen like a bomb shell among the advisers of His Majesty, disturbing their self-satisfied complacency, and scattering confusion and dismay on all sides. Mr. Mitchell's expression of opinion is valuable as being the result of six years' experience behind the scenes of Siamese political life; and is as noted for its calm tone of good sense, and quiet moderation, as for the additional proof it affords of the great cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of Siam. Mr. Mitchell has spent six years of intimate association with the ministers of the King of Siam, and is thoroughly *au fait* with Siamese affairs, and Siamese methods of administration; and at the end of that time his mature judgment, like the ghost of the murdered Banck at the banquet of Maitre d'Hotel in *Les Misérables*, has looked at the gross incapacity of Siamese Ministers, and the glaring defects in Siamese methods of administration.

"The indictment of the King's Ministers by their ex-legal adviser is a crushing reply to the sycophantic crew, who are busily engaged in throwing dust in the eyes of the Siamese, blinding them to the true interests of Siam, and placing native legislators in a fool's paradise by a subservient pandering to their follies. Mr. Mitchell's experience of the Siamese is a damning proof of the incompetency of native Ministers to pilot Siam through the rocks and shoals that beset the passage to progress and reform. But without dwelling on many of the important issues raised in his article we will at once deal with the *crux* of Siam's difficulties—the incapacity of her Ministers.

"Mr. Mitchell does not do poor justice to the King of Siam, when he affirms that he is intelligent and well-intentioned, and that if he were able to carry out his own wishes the position of Siam would soon be an enviable one among the nations of the Far East. His Majesty is all this, and much more; but, continuing Mr. Mitchell, he has to deal with his Ministers, many of whom are unable or unwilling to carry out the wishes of their Sovereign. Here is the kernel of the whole matter. No matter how intelligent, honest, and well-intentioned the King may be, no matter how much alive he may be to the pressing need for reforms, or how eager he may be to carry them through unless he is ably seconded by the officials to whom he entrusts the execution of his orders, all his good will is practically useless.

"A large and powerful class has grown up in Siam who, wherever they are, are dislikers of the King. They are among themselves, unite in solid phalanx against any infringement of their ancient rights and privileges. They combine to stand firmly together to maintain their system with all its abuses against their arch-enemy reform; and the sovereign may change his ministers as often as he likes and still he is confronted with the same difficulty.

"For being compelled to choose his men from the same class, he soon finds that they are possessed of the same failings, either they are incapable, or unwilling. To all schemes for progress and reform that his Majesty may have in his mind he is afraid he can but utter a melancholy *non possumus*. The incapacity or unwillingness of his Ministers prove too much for him. Of course, as Mr. Mitchell is careful to suggest, there are many honourable exceptions among His Majesty's ministers who, aware of the deplorable conditions of their country, and their own shortcomings, are making gallant efforts to stem the flood of official indifference to the wants of their country; but these few upright exceptions are few, and swallowed up in the sea of official corruption, and intrigue that rages around them.

"We have before pointed out this serious obstacle to the progressive development of Siam and the amolition of the masses of her people, and the confirmation of His Majesty's ex-legal adviser ought to contribute much towards opening the eyes of the Siamese to the great evil which is sapping the energies of the kingdom—and retarding that enviable position which Siam might with ease obtain, if once this apathy and indifference of Siamese Ministers to the real welfare of their country were removed. Mr. Mitchell has done good work in laying stress on this point, and a few such expressions of opinion by men who are in a position to speak with authority on the great hindrances to Siam's advancement would do incalculable good to the Siamese, and materially hasten that desirable reaction in Siamese methods of administration, which is so ardently wished for, by all true friends of Siam, and of the Siamese."

## GERMANY AND THE GERMANS.

FROM AN ENGLISH TOURIST'S POINT OF VIEW.

One would have thought that there was nothing left to say concerning Germany and the Germans. English people ought to know the country and its people by this time. They have travelled in the Fatherland for upwards of half a century; they have drunk of its springs; they have retrenched and economized in its towns; and they have educated their children in its schools. Yet, according to a writer in the September number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, the "average Englishman" knows very little, after all, about the manners and habits of the "average German." The former is apt to consider the latter a "sluggish, phlegmatic, prosaic sort of person, with few ideas beyond his pipe and his beer." But this is by no means his true character. He is, on the other hand, "excitable, impulsive, and quick-tempered, with an abnormally long tongue, while in mind he is a most curious mixture of prose and poetry, of cynical common sense and visionary sentimentality. He has little self-control and no reserve at all. Indeed, the latter quality he neither understands nor appreciates." This is a complementary start, and no mistake: let us, therefore, avail ourselves of the genial company of the writer of the article in order that we may learn a little more of the *vis à vis* of the German people.

## GERMAN POLITENESS AND GERMAN APPROPRIATION.

The German is polite—at least when you first meet him. When an Englishman makes his first acquaintance with Germany (says our candid tourist) he is generally struck by the politeness of the people, except, of course, the post-office and railway officials. He is quite embarrassed by

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the invariable "Bitte sehr" with which his modest "Danke" is preceded. He observes with envy and admiration the graceful ease with which a German raises his hat and utters his "Guten Tag" or "Adieu," as he enters or leaves a railway carriage or a shop, his unfailing presence of mind and *safer* *faute* in society, his wonderful flow of conversation on any topic that may be introduced. He can kiss an elderly lady's hand without looking a fool, and he will take the trouble to talk to and draw out the shyest schoolgirl of seventeen. It must be allowed that the German girl is better off in society than her English or American cousin. Instead of being compelled to make conversation for and amuse her cavalier, or else be voted a bore, it is her part to be talked to, entertained, and paid court to. She is even considered inclined to be fast if she takes an equal share in the conversation.

That is how the "average German" first strikes an Englishman. Soon a change comes over the spirit of his dream; and he finds that the medieval possesses a reverse (and very different) side.

When the Englishman finds himself on familiar terms in German society, he ideas respecting Teutonic politeness undergo a change, or rather he discovers that fine manners do not inevitably prove the possession of good breeding. For example, at a party where English strangers are present it is the commonest thing for the guests to discuss English politics, habits, and customs with a candour only equalled by their ignorance of the subject. A German gentleman will cheerfully inform his English neighbour that there is no music in England except "Katzenuhr" or that the English army was defeated in every battle in Egypt; or else that the English are taken as a whole, a brutal and arrogant race. If any one of these flowers of civility is evinced by the rest of the company, it is so kind, so charitable of them, they consider, to tell the ignorant foreigner of his little faults and failings. The only way for an Englishman to hold his own in such society is to turn the conversation upon the subject of India and the English colonies, with an occasional allusion to the superiority of our navy. This has the instant effect of reducing the German, if not to silence, at least to a more subdued and respectful frame of mind.

This cure for German arrogance is ingenious and seemingly effective, but it rather reminds one of the naughty schoolboy who will persist in taunting "Froggy" with references to Waterloo.

FROM FRAULEIN TO HAUSFRAU.

The German women would seem, according to the anonymous writer in *Cornhill*, to be rather a poor lot. Their inferiority to the men is "undoubted."

This is to be noticed in all ranks and conditions of life, and is the more curious since the German girl usually receives an admirable education, not only in "book-learning," but also in cookery and needlework. Yet after her marriage she accepts her position as the "Hausfrau" and "Hausmutter," with few ideas or aspirations beyond her kitchen and her nursery, and no topics of conversation except the idleness of her servants and the extravagance of her neighbours.

Still, the Hausfrau or Hausmutter, into which the German Frau is almost invariably developed, performs the duties of her station with singular skill. She never fails to make both ends meet, and at the same time the household lives fairly well.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th October, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.
Wanchow...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Tientsin...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Shanghai...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Amoy...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Swatow...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Hankow...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Yokohama...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Manila...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Cebu...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Colon...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Francisco...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Pedro...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Juan...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Sanchez...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Carlos...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Mateo...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Francisco...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Pedro...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Juan...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
Sanchez...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Carlos...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0
San Mateo...	SE	84	75	30.0	SE	84	75	30.0

9th October, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

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## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 160 per cent. prem., sales and sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—25 per cent. dia., buyers.  
 The Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$135 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—25 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—25 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China's Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 North China Insurance—Tia. 255 per share, sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$107 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tia. 70 buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia. 150 per share, sales and buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$84 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—57 per share, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—271 per cent. discount, buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$38 per share, sellers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$80 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Fungion and Sunghie Doo Saman Mining Co.—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$0.50 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.  
 Tongquin Coal Mining Co.—\$355 per share, sellers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, buyers.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$54 per share, buyers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.  
 Crutchbank & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$74 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$26 per share, sellers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$18 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$48 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$68 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$31 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$64 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$41 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

**ON LONDON.**  
 Bank Bills, on demand, 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 3/11  
 Credit at 4 months' sight, 3/11  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/11  
**ON PARIS.**  
 Bank Bills, on demand, 3/96  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight, 4/405  
 On India, 4 months' sight, 228  
 On Demand, 228  
**ON SHANGHAI.**  
 Bank, T. T., 72  
 Private, 10 days' sight, 72

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chiltra*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 10th.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Japan on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Haverford*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindley*, left London on the 25th August for this port.

The China Shipping Co.'s steamer *Ono*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 17th ultimo, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manby* left London for this port on the 4th instant.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 SHANGHAI, British steamer, 2,044, F. N. Tiller, 8th October—Shanghai 4th Oct., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 SOMERSET, British steamer, 1,057, R. Jones, 8th October—Bangkok 29th Sept., and Koh-el-chang 2nd Oct., Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 POLLUX, German steamer, 898, H. Hellmers, 9th Oct.—Salmon 4th Oct., Rice and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,400, Day, 9th October—Singapore 3rd October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 HALDONG, British steamer, 784, J. Roach, 9th Oct.—Tamsui 3rd October, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 8th, General.—Douglas Laprak & Co.  
 NINGPO, German steamer, 762, R. Köhler, 9th October—Canton 9th October, General.—Stemmen & Co.  
 TELAMON, British steamer, 1,555, Jackson, 9th Oct.—Shanghai 3rd October, Foochow 7th, and Swatow 8th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 GLENORCHY, British steamer, 1,821, Ferguson, 9th October—London 16th August, and Singapore 3rd October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Arratoon Apar*, British str., for Singapore, &c.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 October 8, *Avon*, British steamer, for Moul, October 8, *Kwongyang*, British steamer, for Canton.  
 October 9, *Kwongyang*, Chinese steamer, for Canton.  
 October 9, *Clara*, German str., for Haiphong.  
 October 9, *Johann*, German steamer, for Kobe.  
 October 9, *Trifles*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 October 9, *Triumph*, German steamer, for Haiphong.  
 October 9, *Don Juan*, Spanish steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 October 9, *Shanghai*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 October 9, *Arratoon Apar*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Somdech Phra Nang*, str., from Bangkok, &c.—23 Chinese.  
 Per *Shanghai*, str., from Shanghai—345 Chinese.  
 Per *Pollux*, str., from Saigon—71 Chinese.  
 Per *Achilles*, str., from Singapore—Messrs. Dickson, Ferris, Crombie, and 500 Chinese.  
 Per *Haldong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—23 Chinese.  
 Per *Glenorchy*, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Balberrle and child, Mr. Rentochagin, and 3 Chinese.  
 Per *Telamon*, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Misses S. Butler, E. Butler, Master Butler and 345 Chinese.  
 Per *Triumph*, str., for Haiphong, &c.—40 Chinese.  
 Per *Arratoon Apar*, str., for Singapore, &c.—8 Europeans and 195 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship *Achilles* reports that she left Singapore on the 3rd instant. Had light north-east winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Haldong* reports that she left Tamsui on the 3rd instant. Amoy on the 6th, and Swatow on the 8th. Had light variable winds and fine weather with smooth sea throughout.  
 The British steamship *Somdech Phra Nang* reports that she left Bangkok on the 29th ultimo, and Koh-el-chang on the 2nd instant. Had moderate to light winds and calms with fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Glenorchy* reports that she left London on the 26th August, and Singapore on the 3rd instant. Had light winds and calms to lat. 8 north; thence to arrival had moderate north-easterly winds and fine weather.  
 The British steamship *Telamon* reports that she left Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. on the 3rd instant; arrived at Foochow on the 5th at 10 a.m., left on the 7th at noon, and arrived at Swatow at 4 p.m. on the 8th; left at 6 p.m. the same day. Had fine weather and light winds throughout.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE.**  
 For Straits and London—Per *Telamon* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Manila—Per *Falkenberg* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Yokohama and Hongkong—Per *Connemara* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 1.30 p.m.  
 For Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Haldong* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 2.30 p.m.  
 For Shanghai—Per *Ningpo* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.40 p.m.  
 For Shanghai—Per *Bellerophon* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.40 p.m.  
 For Shanghai—Per *Furukawa* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.40 p.m.  
 For Amoy and Manila—Per *Emerald* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 4.30 p.m.  
 For Saigon—Per *Decima* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 4.30 p.m.  
 For Tientsin—Per *Kwongyang* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 4.30 p.m.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per *Hellan* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5.00 p.m.  
 For Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Achilles* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5.00 p.m.  
 For Hongkong and Tamsui—Per *Alaska* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5.00 p.m.  
 For Hongkong and Haiphong—Per *Halifax* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 6.00 a.m.  
 For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of Japan*, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *India* on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11.00 a.m.  
 For Singapore and Manila—Per *Wheaton* on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 3.30 p.m.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Aucora* on Friday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Yokohama, and San Francisco—Per *Gaile* on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 3.30 p.m.  
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Bayern* on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 2.00 p.m.

**ON LONDON.**  
 Bank Bills, on demand, 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 3/11  
 Credit at 4 months' sight, 3/11  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/11

**ON PARIS.**  
 Bank Bills, on demand, 3/96  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight, 4/405  
 On India, 4 months' sight, 228  
 On Demand, 228

**ON SHANGHAI.**  
 Bank, T. T., 72  
 Private, 10 days' sight, 72

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chiltra*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 10th.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Japan on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The steamer *Haverford*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindley*, left London on the 25th August for this port.

The China Shipping Co.'s steamer *Ono*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 17th ultimo, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manby* left London for this port on the 4th instant.

The steamer *Haverford*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindley*, left London on the 25th August for this port.

## HONGKONG-STEAMERS.

**Continued.**  
 CHEANG-CHOW, British steamer, 1,213, Fred Webb, 23rd Sept.—Salmon 18th Sept., Rice.—Sun Hin Chan.  
 CHOW-CHOW, German steamer, 705, F. Clamen, 7th Oct.—Swatow 6th October, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 CHOW-SAN, British steamer, 1,192, R. C. D. Bradley, 8th Oct.—Canton 8th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 COLLINGHAM, British steamer, 1,440, G. W. Watson, 26th Sept.—Kutchinotro 20th Oct.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 CONNEMARA, British steamer, 1,167, Boulton 7th October—New York 6th August, General and Kenesaw 9th.—Wing Kee.  
 DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 5th October—Salmon 30th Sept., Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,003, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 1st October—Vancouver 9th Sept., Victoria, B.C. 10th, Yokohama 23rd, Kobe 25th, and Wessing 28th, General.—Doddwell, Carlill & Co.  
 ENKALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Taylor, 8th October—Manila 5th October, General.—Shaw & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Conley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.  
 FURUKAWA, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Coad, 8th Oct.—Canton 8th October, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 GAILIE, British steamer, 4,209, Pearce, 8th Oct.—San Francisco 17th Sept., and Yokohama 2nd October, Mails and General.—O. & S. S. Co.  
 HALPHONG, French steamer, 874, Bousquet, 5th October—Halphong 2nd October, and Hallow 4th, General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
 HARTAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 8th Oct.—Soochow 4th Oct., Amoy 5th, and Swatow 7th, General.—Douglas Laprak & Co.  
 HER, Norwegian steamer, 1,619, F. W. Clausen, 8th Oct.—Batoum (Russia) 30th August, Petroleum—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 KONO BENO, British steamer, 862, M. Deana, 7th Oct.—Bangkok 1st October, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 8th October—Bombay 21st Sept., and Singapore 2nd Oct., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 MANDON, British steamer, 850, A. Dard, 30th Sept.—Sundakar 25th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 PARTHA, British steamer, 2,019, J. A. Pantou, R.N.R., 11th Sept.—Vancouver 20th Aug., Yokohama 4th Sept., and Shanghai 9th, General.—Doddwell, Carlill & Co.  
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 1,671, A. Stapan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 POLYMERIA, German steamer, 947, L. Volmer, 8th Oct.—Singapore 1st Oct., General.—Stemmen & Co.  
 VELOX, German steamer, 634, Johannsen, 6th October—Tientsin 30th Sept., Beas.—Stemmen & Co.  
 WOOTAN, German steamer, 1,015, A. Ott, 6th Oct.—Swatow 5th October, General.—Wieler & Co.

**RAILWAY VESSELS.**  
 A. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,452, Chas. S. Kendall, 12th Sept.—New York 21st May, Kerosene Oil—Hewitt & Co.  
 BITTERN, British bark, 383, John Stromach, 20th Sept.—Freemantle 21st August, Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CARL, Friedrichs, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 15th July—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 DOROTHY, German bark, 310, Angus Creal, 16th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept., General.—Chilsea.  
 EISE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pflieger, 5th August—Cardiff 9th March, Coal—Stemmen & Co.  
 EMMA P. CROWELL, American bark, 4,086, A. S. Pendleton, 20th Sept.—Shanghai 19th September, Ballast—Shaw & Co.  
 EXETER, Chinese bark, 137, O. K. Kramm, 19th July—Sunderland 1st August—China Customs.  
 HARVARD, American bark, 386, L. A. Calced, 27th August—Shanghai 11th August, Ballast—Order.  
 IRA, British ship, 206, Shaw, 31st August—Gerridon, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood—Order.  
 MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Olmoco, 9th July—Manila 18th June, Ballast—Mayer.  
 MARY L. STONE, American ship, 1,423, C. C. Paul, 10th October—New York 21st May, Kerosene Oil—W. Hewitt & Co.  
 MARIE BERO, German bark, 326, H. Hildrich, 26th August—Whampoa 25th August, General—Wieler & Co.  
 NAK-SHUN-SHIMO, Chinese 4-masted schooner, 245, Loo Light Tong, 25th Sept.—Tientsin 8th Sept., Wood—Yang Kee.  
 N. PENDLETON, American ship, 1,355, J. N. Pendleton, 19th August—New York 19th April, Kerosene Oil—Shaw & Co.  
 WM. LE LACROIX, British bark, 373, W. Reynell, 26th September—Laguaiacoe (Philippines), 3rd Sept., Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

**RIVER STEAMERS.**  
 FALCON, British steamer, 2,250, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 HAWK, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.  
 HEUNGSHAN, British steamer, 1,053, Brock—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 HOWARD, British steamer, 1,777, G. B. Lefebvre, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 KIANG-PING, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.  
 KIO-KANG, British steamer, 617, W. L. Clark—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 KUNG-CHOW, British steamer, 288, T. A. Webster—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 KIANG-KWAN, Chinese steamer, 1,020, Knight—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 FALCON, Chinese steamer, 254, J. W. Stevens—China Merchants S. N. Co.  
 HOWARD, British steamer, 1,777, G. B. Lefebvre, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
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 BITTERN, British bark, 383, John Stromach, 20th Sept.—Freemantle 21st August, Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CARL, Friedrichs, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 15th July—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 DOROTHY, German bark, 310, Angus Creal, 16th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept., General.—Chilsea.  
 EISE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pflieger, 5th August—Cardiff 9th March, Coal—Stemmen & Co.  
 EMMA P. CROWELL, American bark, 4,086, A. S. Pendleton, 20th Sept.—Shanghai 19th September, Ballast—Shaw & Co.  
 EXETER, Chinese bark, 137, O. K. Kramm, 19th July—Sunderland 1st August—China Customs.  
 HARVARD, American bark, 386, L. A. Calced, 27th August—Shanghai 11th August, Ballast—Order.  
 IRA, British ship, 206, Shaw, 31st August—Gerridon, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood—Order.  
 MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Olmoco, 9th July—Manila 18th June, Ballast—Mayer.  
 MARY L. STONE, American ship, 1,423, C. C. Paul, 10th October—New York 21st May, Kerosene Oil—W. Hewitt & Co.  
 MARIE BERO, German bark, 326, H. Hildrich, 26th August—Whampoa 25th August, General—Wieler & Co.  
 NAK-SHUN-SHIMO, Chinese 4-masted schooner, 245, Loo Light Tong, 25th Sept.—Tientsin 8th Sept., Wood—Yang Kee.  
 N. PENDLETON, American ship, 1,355, J. N. Pendleton, 19th August—New York 19th April, Kerosene Oil—Shaw & Co.  
 WM. LE LACROIX, British bark, 373, W. Reynell, 26th September—Laguaiacoe (Philippines), 3rd Sept., Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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 FALCON, British steamer, 2,250, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 HAWK, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.  
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 CARL, Friedrichs, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 15th July—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 DOROTHY, German bark, 310, Angus Creal, 16th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept., General.—Chilsea.  
 EISE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pflieger, 5th August—Cardiff 9th March, Coal—Stemmen & Co.  
 EMMA P. CROWELL, American bark, 4,086, A. S. Pendleton, 20th Sept.—Shanghai 19th September, Ballast—Shaw & Co.  
 EXETER, Chinese bark, 137, O. K. Kramm, 19th July—Sunderland 1st August—China Customs.  
 HARVARD, American bark, 386, L. A. Calced, 27th August—Shanghai 11th August, Ballast—Order.  
 IRA, British ship, 206, Shaw, 31st August—Gerridon, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood—Order.  
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 MARY L. STONE, American ship, 1,423, C. C. Paul, 10th October—New York 21st May, Kerosene Oil—W. Hewitt & Co.  
 MARIE BERO, German bark, 326, H. Hildrich, 26th August—Whampoa 25th August, General—Wieler & Co.  
 NAK-SHUN-SHIMO, Chinese 4-masted schooner, 245, Loo Light Tong, 25th Sept.—Tientsin 8th Sept., Wood—Yang Kee.  
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 WM. LE LACROIX, British bark, 373, W. Reynell, 26th September—Laguaiacoe (Philippines), 3rd Sept., Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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 IRA, British ship, 206, Shaw, 31st August—Gerridon, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood—Order.  
 MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Olmoco, 9th July—Manila 1